

yellowthroats (The north field had not been censused previously). This suggests that reduced intra-specific competition, due to a shortage of males, may have permitted the maintenance of a larger territory and second female. Nolan (1963, Proc. XIII Int. Ornithol. Congr., 329-337) cites a similar case with a male Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) that was forced to give up half of a large territory and a second nesting female to a male that appeared 3 weeks into the breeding season.

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#### DOUBLE-BROODEDNESS IN PURPLE MARTINS: ADDENDUM

In Charles R. Brown's paper on double-broodedness in Purple Martins, Wilson Bull. 90: 239-247, 1978, the following paragraph was inadvertently omitted from the "Observations" section:

1977: Two color-banded pairs of Purple Martins successfully fledged second broods of 4 and 5 young on 27 and 29 July, respectively. These pairs previously had fledged first broods of 5 young each. These pairs wore bands which had been painted distinctive colors. The identity of these individuals was confirmed by observation and (for some) capture during both broods. Time did not permit a detailed analysis of martin populations and environmental conditions at the colony in 1977, since most field work was performed at another Purple Martin colony that year. But behavior of the second broods in 1977 closely paralleled behavior of the 1976 broods. (Additional second broods were noted at another Sherman colony in 1977.)